

SECTOR OF MEUSE NOW IS CENTER OF FIGHTING IN WEST

French Raids Made To
Forestall Attack Planned
By Germans

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Enemy's Communications
Smashed And Efforts
Blocked For Weeks

TEUTONS' MORALE

Soldiers Have To Be Bri-
bed Or Doped To Go
'Over Top'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 18.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at French Headquarters
wires:

The center of the activity has now
shifted to the Meuse. The big
French raids mentioned in yester-
day's communiques were directed
against the sectors where the enemy
had completed all his preparations
to attack. The result of the raids is
that his communications have been
so thoroughly smashed that it will
be many weeks before the enemy
can attack from these places.

The French infantry advanced 100
yards at a time, in accordance with
the gunners' time-table. One of
the main objects of the raids was
the destruction of Minenwerfers
batteries. This was effected partly
by the French artillery and partly
by blowing them up with grenades
and some fifty of these powerful
weapons were thus demolished be-
fore the French returned.

Brilliant Work In Air
Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters reports:

Our airmen continue their bril-
liant work.

The meaning of aerial dominance
in relation to artillery effectiveness
is well described by the following
figures. In twenty-two counter-
battery shoots in which 4,400 rounds
were fired, the Germans damaged
four of our guns, two gun-pits and
a dug-out, causing eight casualties,
and destroyed a small amount of
field ammunition. In the corres-
ponding period we carried out
ninety-five counter-battery shoots,
hit fifty-five gun-pits, of which ten
were apparently destroyed, caused
sixty-four explosions and sixteen
fires. The damage done to the Ger-
man guns and the casualties caused
can only be conjectured from these
figures.

The reluctance of German soldiers
to undertake raids is shown by the
statements of prisoners taken in the
unsuccessful raid made by the Ger-
mans south of the Ypres-Comines
Canal on the night of the 13th. They
say that liberal inducements are
offered to raiders in the shape
of promotion, leave on money, the
average reward for capturing a
machine-gun being marks 750. The
prisoners attribute the failure of the
raid to our sturdy resistance and
lack of surprise owing to most of
their non-commissioned officers be-
ing drunk, they having been heavily
doped with brandy. Whereas our
men volunteer eagerly for raids as
fine adventures, the Germans must
apparently be bribed or dragooned.

Gen. Haig's Report
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reported this evening:

The enemy raided two posts east-
ward of Poelcapelle.

The hostile artillery has been ac-
tive in the vicinity of the Bapaume-
Cambrai Road and against our for-
ward and back areas in the Arment-
ieres and Ypres sectors.

Aviation.—There has been increas-
ed activity in the air.

We dropped 10½ tons of bombs
on the railway sidings at Somain
and enemy billets on all parts of
the front and three aerodromes.

We brought down three enemy
machines in a fierce encounter over
an aerodrome.

During the day we brought down
eighteen enemy machines and drove

(Continued on Page 5)

Liang Shih-yi Goes North After Meeting Leaders Of All Factions Here

Rapid Series Of Conferences Brings Prospect of Settle-
ment Closer; Will Work With Kuomintang, Is
Belief; Li Shun May Declare Independence

Liang Shih-yi, head of the Chiao-
tung party and again a leading figure
in Chinese politics, left Shanghai
yesterday afternoon on the steamer
Kingsing for Tientsin after three
strenuous and somewhat eventful days
in Shanghai. In those three days a
series of conferences with the repre-
sentatives of every political faction is
believed to have resulted in bringing
an understanding between those fac-
tions measurably closer.

As the situation can be gleaned now,
no formal agreement has been made
between Liang and the Kuomintang.
Liang has not yet committed himself
to any party or to any definite line of
action. He probably will not do that
until he has surveyed conditions in
the North more fully. This much he
has definitely assured his closest
friends, however; he will not, at least
for the present, accept any ministry or
office of any kind. For one thing, he
is clever enough to know that no office
under existing conditions could be
permanent.

Liang outlined his position frankly
—for a Chinese politician—at a tiffin
attended by the leaders of the Kuom-
intang in Shanghai, his own support-
ers and some of the Northern moder-
ates. Like the moderates of the
Kuomintang, he is for a compromise
that will restore a semblance of
government in Peking. Such a com-
promise must be a step toward a re-
arrangement of the existing system
which will curb the power of the mili-
tary men and subject them to some
sort of control. It must also involve
the establishment of a compromise
government that can work with some
measure of harmony—probably by the
elimination of most of the present
elements in power.

Breaks With Tuan, Is Belief
As for his own role, he will throw
his support to any government that is
understood that his former alliance
with Tuan Chih-jui and the Anhui fac-
tion has been broken and that he re-
gards what may be called the Tzu-chun
party as finished.

He will still remain as head of the
Chiao-tung clique, but he indicated to
those to whom he talked that he would
be willing to purge it of the elements
that have made it objectionable in the
past. Whether that means Tzu-chun
and the others whose function has
been that of pawnbrokers for Japanese
interests cannot be said. Liang him-
self, it will be remembered, but recent-
ly spent several weeks in Japan but
it is said by his friends he contracted
no entangling alliances.

In any case the "God of Wealth" is
now again one of the most powerful
factors in the country. And if he
casts his lot with the liberal element
in the country, the element whose
bitter hatred he incurred as the man

behind Yuan Shih-kai, it will be a
situation not without its ironies.

Gen. Li Shun To Declare Independence, Is Report

An authentic report that General Li
Shun, Tzu-chun at Nanking, is about to
declare the independence of Kiangsu
province from the Peking Government
reached Shanghai last night. The
cause is given as the movement of
Chang Tso-lin's troops towards Nan-
king.

Two thousand of those troops have
already been reported at Hanchow,
about two hundred miles from Nan-
king. In the face of this direct threat
from Peking Li Shun is said to be
contemplating drastic action and a
break is imminent.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese
Minister, called on Hsu Shih-chang
yesterday afternoon and urged an
immediate settlement of the dispute
between the North and the South,
according to a telegram from Peking
last night.

The Consular body in Tientsin has
lodged a protest against the placing of
Fengtien troops at Chunliangcheng, a
village within 30 li of Tientsin, accord-
ing to Peking telegram. The Consuls
contended that the action constitutes
a breach of the stipulations of the
treaty of 1900.

Mr. Yang Shih-yi, the much-dis-
cussed candidate for the Premier-
ship, arrived at Tientsin Monday.
He was received by the President's
representative, Tien Wen-li, Minister
of Agriculture and Commerce.

On account of his father's illness
in Shanghai, Mr. Tiao Ju-lin will
leave Peking for the South shortly.
Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the Vice-Minister
of Communications, will act as
the head of his ministry.

General Chang Wen-sung, the in-
tendant of Hanchow, reports that
four battalions of Fengtien troops
have arrived in his city.
Rumors are current in Peking that
Chang Hsun will be pardoned in the
near future.

A protest against the proposed
exportation of rice and wheat was
lodged yesterday by the local Chinese
General Chamber of Commerce
with the Kiangsu Provincial In-
dustrial Commission. The message
pointed out that foodstuffs in this
province have already risen in price
and any action to lessen the supply
will cause a general panic among
the poor people.

Canton Assembly Meets In June

Reuter's Pacific Service
Canton, March 19.—The National
Assembly meets in regular session in
June instead of in April.

The Military Government is taking
over the Canton-Samsui Railway.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his son,
Wu Chow-chu, are in Kwangsi in-
terviewing Inspector General Lu
Yung-ting.

HOLLAND WILL ACCEPT ALLIES' STIPULATIONS

Will Agree To Give Up Ships
If It Gets Grain And
Coal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 18.—In the
Second Chamber today the Minister
for Foreign Affairs stated that, Ger-
many having declared that it was im-
possible to furnish Holland with 100,000
tons of grain within two months, the
Government would agree to the Allies
taking over Dutch shipping if Holland
could rely on getting 100,000 tons of
cereals and certain other commodities
from America. In accordance with a
recent agreement drawn up in
London; and also if bunker-coal for
the transport of goods to Holland was
furnished to certain Dutch ships, and
also if the Allies guarantee that Dutch
ships shall not transport troops and
war material, shall not be armed and
the crews shall be perfectly free to
attend to their navigation; and also,
if destroyed, that the ships shall be
replaced immediately after the war.
The Government could not go further.

TO ADVERTISERS

No more Display Advertising for
THE CHINA PRESS EASTER NUMBER,
which next Sunday, will be accepted
after 6 p.m. TODAY. We find it
impossible to expand the edition
beyond the originally planned
SIXTY PAGES, and the allotted
Advertising Space, in all sections,
including Automobile, Fashion,
Sporting and News, is practically
exhausted.

TURKEY AND CAUCASUS TO HOLD PEACE PARLEY

Constantinople Accepts Propo-
sal To Hold Conference For
Separate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 18.—The Turk-
ish minister-in-chief of the Turkish
army has accepted the proposal of
the Government of the Caucasus to
commence pourparlers for a separate
peace.

The Austro-German forces have
occupied important towns in the
direction of Kursk and Kharkoff,
the latter town being hastily
evacuated.

The retreating Russians attempted
to set fire to Odessa but the Ger-
mans prevented them.

The banks in Odessa and Niko-
laiev have resumed business under
German control.

A telegram from Rostoff states
that 3,000 well-armed Austrian and
German prisoners of war are in
complete possession of the town.

The newspapers report that five
hundred persons were massacred in
a single night in the small town of
Ghurkov and that sailors murdered
the inhabitants of two streets in
Sebastopol and threw the bodies into
the river.

Amsterdam, March 18.—The high
hopes of the Central Powers with
regard to obtaining supplies of food
from the Ukraine are apparently
doomed to disappointment.

The newspaper Germania says that
the agriculturists in the Ukraine are
faced with ruin, complete anarchy
prevails in the villages, the sowing of
crops has been faulty and all stocks
of corn have been hidden, so that the
large towns in the Ukraine are
threatened with a scarcity.

The Germania hopes that the
situation will improve when the troops
penetrate to the eastern portion of
Ukraine.

Decorating The Standards Of The 'Blue Devils'



General Bossaudy of the French Army is shown decorating the flags of the Chasseurs d'Alpines, familiarly known as the "Blue Devils of France." These men have won fame in practically every campaign in the great war.

Being A Sorry Tale Of Cumshaw On Bail That Ended In Jail

A Way That Was Dark And
Trick That Was Vain In
The Mixed Court

This certainly is the rough old
world, all punctuated with un-
expectedness and calamities.

As was demonstrated in the Mixed
Court yesterday to the entire satis-
faction of Khe Ah-zen and Woo Loh.

It seems that on the night of
February 23 a select gathering of
the local gentry was holding a loud
and profitable session with the
dominoes when a file of policemen
obtruded and took a hand in the
game, scooping fourteen of the
players. They were bailed at the
rate of \$10 a corner and told to
show up for the morning session of
court. Now, there were a couple of
members of the party who for
family reasons, or something, were
reluctant to be seen on the wrong
side of the bar before the bench of
justice. Which is where Khe and
Woo come into the picture. The
apprehensive duo sought them out
and, finding them to be of obliging
nature but deflated finances, made a
dicker with them.

"The fine," explained the worried
ones, "will be small. Here are the bail
tickets for \$10 each. Take them,
appear, pay up and keep the change."
So Khe and Woo, looking expectant,
stood up to the bar next morning,
waiting for the Assessor to say
"Fined \$5"—and hoping he'd cut it to
"\$2."

He said \$20.
Khe and Woo went to jail for the
extra \$10 worth. But toward the end
of their sentence they regained their
powers of speech sufficiently to tell
their tale of woe.

And yesterday they were given six
months each for attempting to side-
track the course of justice. One Ching
Tsing-zen got six months along with
them as being the man who engaged
Khe as a substitute.

Something should be said of at
least a few of the new articles now
in stock. For one thing there is a
fresh supply of jams and jellies, of
wide variety and distinct appeal.

Then there is a new consignment of
artistic and useful novelty ware from
Japan. Also there is a large display
of fancy boudoir caps, and a limited
supply of "camouflage" rabbits,
which last are entitled to a further
line of explanation. They're regular
bunnies even to the cotton-tail, but
they're not merely an Easter touch—
they supply a—er heartfelt want for
the little tots who have tummy ache
and who shy at a hot water bottle.

None of these bunnies, and children's
size hot-water bottles are what the
bunnies are built around. And in ad-
dition to these features there are many
others to tempt the pocket book.

Today's hostesses at the tea will be
Meadames W. A. Burns, Arthur
Hykes, M. L. Heen, S. S. Sutcliffe,
Boynton, Mohler, Fondy, Honigsberg
and Street.

Arrangements are being made to
build 54 more concrete vessels.

The advantages claimed for such
ships are that their construction does
not interfere with the building of steel
vessels, that concrete ships can be
launched within 90 days after the work
starts, and that the cost of the plant
is only one-twentieth of the cost of a
steel shipyard of equal capacity.

FIRST CONCRETE SHIP IS LAUNCHED IN U. S.

Experiment Proves Successful
And 54 More Are To
Be Built

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The Washing-
ton correspondent of the Times wires
that it is officially announced that
the first big concrete-ship, of 8,000 tons,
has been launched on the Pacific Coast,
completely and successfully, six weeks
after the concrete was first poured
into the forms.

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WOMAN'S EXCHANGE OPEN IN NEW LOCATION TODAY

American Red Cross Shop Now
'At Home' At 128 Bubbling
Well Road

The American Woman's Exchange,
which sells all sorts of things to aid
war relief work, will open the doors
of its new home, 128 Bubbling Well
Road, at 3 o'clock this afternoon
when a special tea will be served in
celebration thereof.

Inaugural teas will be served also
tomorrow and Saturday, but patrons
are urged not to defer visiting the
shop today simply because they may
think tomorrow will do just as well.
And the place is easily located—just
across from the star end of the
Race Course and conspicuously
marked by the Red Crosses on the
windows. A charge of fifty cents
will be made at these three teas.

The stock from the former
quarters on the Avenue Edward VII
has been reinstalled and augmented by
a large and enticing new supply
of goods and the newly finished
rooms have been specially fitted up
and decorated for the opening day.
The ground floor room is to be the
shop proper. It is conveniently
arranged and admirably suited for
display purposes with large windows
which make possible an attractive
showing to lure the passerby inside.

The 2nd room is located on the first
floor, has a pleasing outlook over the
Recreation Grounds and is as cozy as
could be wished. It is planned to
make the afternoon tea a permanent
and profitable part of the Exchange
business. The kitchen also is on the
first floor and it is announced that as
soon as a regular cook has been
secured and an adequate plant has been
installed it will be possible for patrons
to utilize the tea room in the evening
for small card and supper parties. A
room on the second floor, at present
not in use, will also be available for
such affairs later on and, with the
prospects of American-Welsh rarebits,
lobster Newburg and similar supper
delectables, bids fair to become a
popular spot.

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least a few of the new articles now
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wide variety and distinct appeal.

Then there is a new consignment of
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The Weather

Overcast. The maximum tempera-
ture yesterday was 47.3 and the
minimum 41.5, the figures for the cor-
responding day last year being 58.4
and 36.

OFFICIALS MEET TO PLAN STEPS AGAINST PLAGUE

Measures to Keep Epidemic
Out Of Shanghai Are
Discussed

MAY BAR TRAFFIC

Heads Of Rail And Water
Transportation Lines
Called In

DR STANLEY GOES

Leaves For Nanking To
Make Report On Situa-
tion There

Shanghai health officials together
with representatives of the trans-
portation lines, water and rail, running
between here and Nanking,
mobilized yesterday for a fight
against the advance of the
pneumonic plague which has broken
out in the provincial capital.

These forces gathered at a special
meeting called by the Municipal
Health Committee in the Council's
board rooms yesterday afternoon to
discuss measures which should be
taken in the endeavor to keep the
infection out of Shanghai and lay
a plan of action to be carried out
should the disease suddenly appear
here.

Present at the meeting were all of
the members of the Health Com-
mittee, consisting of Mr. A. S. P.
White-Cooper, chairman, Drs.
Arthur Stanley, J. W. Jackson and
R. J. Marshall and Messrs. S. J.
Halse and Ed. White; and also Mr.
H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for
France; Mr. Ch. Jasson, of the
French Municipal Council; Dr. J.
Ricou, French Municipal Health
Officer; Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Com-
missioner of Customs; Mr. H. G.
Myhre, Harbor Master; Mr. A. C.
Clear, of the Shanghai-Nanking
Railway; Mr. J. Johnstone, of the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.;
Captain W. H. Lunt, of the China
Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.;
Mr. E. F. Mackay, of the China
Navigation Co.; and Mr. B. Okano,
of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha.

May Cut Off Nanking

At the conclusion of the meeting,
while none of the plans were given
out, it was stated that every step
would be taken toward keeping the
plague from reaching Shanghai.
From which it is inferred that all
traffic from Nanking will be either
suspended directly or placed under
a strict supervision which will per-
mit of the careful observation of
suspected contact cases. It is also
said that preparations for combating
the disease in case it breaks out
here will go forward immediately.

Word reached Shanghai during
the day that the Nanking outbreak
has been definitely diagnosed as that
of pneumonic plague and last night
Dr. Stanley left for the stricken city
to confer with the medical men who
are fighting it there. He expects to
make only a very brief visit, return-
ing to Shanghai for the work here.
Dr. Y. Y. Chen, newly appointed
health commissioner at Nanking,
paid a flying visit to Dr. Stanley
late Tuesday, conferring with the local
Health Officer and securing apparatus
for making tests in suspected cases.
He returned to Nanking the same
evening.

New Cases In Nanking

Dr. Stanley received word yesterday
of further cases than those first re-
ported at Nanking but no figures
were given. Just before leaving last
night he said that he had not heard
that the situation had grown worse
during the day and believed that there
had been no further spread of the
disease to other localities of the city.

It was said late last night that
traffic between Chinkiang and Nan-
king will in all probabilities be
suspended today. The traffic manager
and the medical adviser of the Shan-
hai-Nanking Railway left here on the
late train for Nanking, carrying 200
masks to equip the railway station
staff at the latter city. They will also
decide upon the advisability of
suspending the traffic between Nan-
king and Chinkiang.

Gates Of Chinkiang Closed

A passenger from Chinkiang on the
Nanking evening train last night

German Prisoners In Siberia Unguarded, Says Viscount Uchida

Japanese Minister Returning
From Petrograd Tells Of
Conditions Seen On Trip

Reuter's Pacific Service
Harbin, March 19.—The Japanese
and Chinese diplomats from Petro-
grad arrived yesterday and leave for
Changchun on the 21st.

Viscount Uchida, interviewed by
Reuter's correspondent, said that
they were forced to leave Petrograd
owing to the approach of the Ger-
man army. The Bolsheviks allowed
their train to pass everywhere with-
out objection and the only place
where they were detained was Chita,
where they were held for 40 hours.
Viscount Uchida testifies to the
presence of unguarded German pris-
oners at all the stations of the Trans-
Siberian Railway.

The White Guards and Cossacks
at Blagovestchenok have been forced
to retreat. The Bolsheviks are
searching the town for counter-revo-
lutionaries. Plunder and murder
continue.

The representatives of the Siberian
Provisional Government have decid-
ed to organize a bureau at Harbin
for the purpose of informing the
Russian population in Manchuria of
all the steps taken by the Siberian
Provisional Government and to co-
operate with the local democratic
organizations.

POWERS INFORM RUSSIA

DEBTS MUST BE PAID

Repudiation Of Loans And Con-
fiscation Of Property Not
Recognized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—In the House
of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour,
Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, said that an informal de-
claration signed by the representa-
tives in Petrograd of all the foreign
Powers had been forwarded to the
Commissary for Foreign Affairs
stating that they considered the de-
cree regarding the repudiation of
the Russian state debt, the confisca-
tion of property and similar
measures as without force and re-
served the right to claim damages
from the Russian Government for
all losses suffered by their nationals.

So far as he was aware, continued
Mr. Balfour, no reply had been re-
ceived.

AIR RAIDS ON PARIS

MADE AS REPRISAL

Will Stop When Allies Stop
Bombing German Cities,
Is Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 18.—The Supreme
Commander of the German air forces,
interviewed by a representative of the
Cologne Gazette, stated that raids on
Paris would cease when the attacks
on open towns in Germany ceased.
He admitted that the raids on Ger-
many had inflicted heavy losses and
said, "We are now waiting to see
whether France will take our severe
penalties to heart."

stated that the gates of that city are closed, but it could not be ascertained whether this was done on account of the plague or of because the rumor that Nanking has declared its independence under General Li Shun.

The launch service between Nanking and Chinkiang was suspended yesterday, it is understood.

A private letter received here late last night said that the people in Nanking are greatly excited over the outbreak and the better classes are all wearing masks when they are out in the streets.

Another letter told of a Chinese dropping dead before the Hillcrest school for American Children just a few minutes after the children had been dismissed and the institution closed. The body was immediately taken charge of by Dr. Perkins and examination proved it to have been a plague case.

CALL GERMAN PEACE CRIME AGAINST RUSSIA

Premiers Of Three Nations Meet
In London And Bitterly
Arraign Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 18.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

Meetings of the Supreme War Council and important political conferences were held at Downing Street from Thursday to Saturday last. The French Premier and the Italian Premier attended.

The Press Bureau also issued the following communique:

"The Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Entente, assembled in London, feel bound to take note of the political crimes under the name of a German peace which have been committed against the Russian people.

"Russia was unarmed. Forgetting that for four years Germany has been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion the democratic peace which they had failed to obtain by war.

"The armistice had not expired when the Germans, contrary to their pledge, transferred their troops en masse to the West. Russia was so weak that she did not protest at this flagrant violation of a pledged word.

"When the German peace was translated into action, it was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence and the organisation of Russian lands for the profit of Germany, this proceeding not differing from annexation because that word was carefully avoided.

"Meanwhile the Russians, who had made military operations impossible, found diplomacy impotent and their Representatives were compelled to proclaim that, while they refused to read the treaty of peace, they had no choice but to sign it, and they signed it without knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which the national life of Russia was reduced by it to a shadow."

MINERS VOTE TO GIVE MORE MEN TO ARMY

Durham Vote Favors Combining
Out But South Wales Count
Is Against

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 18.—The Durham miners have voted in favor of combining out the miners of Great Britain by 32,578 votes to 27,178.

The previous figures on the South Wales miners' ballot were incomplete. The final result was 59,256 votes for and 60,870 votes against a comb-out of mines for military service.

British Naval Airmen Bring Down 10 Planes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

During their offensive patrols from Dunkirk, our aeroplanes destroyed five machines and shot down five from Thursday to Sunday. All our machines returned.

**The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory**
No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE EDITOR IS FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Must Pay \$50 For Commenting
On Trial While Still
In Progress

The editor of the Ming Kuo Pao, a newspaper published in Chinese and registered with the Japanese Consulate, was fined \$50 yesterday morning in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones, Japanese Assessor Hayaashi and Magistrate Kwan. He was charged with contempt of court in publishing an article commenting on the trial of Sung Jang-foo, charged with the assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, while the case was in progress in the Mixed Court. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted, while Mr. W. S. Fleming represented the defendant.

Assessor Grant Jones, in giving judgment, said that while he agreed with the counsel for defence that an offence of this nature was not so serious where a court sat without a jury as where it sat with one, as the mind of the Court was not so likely to be influenced by such comment as a jury, the article was undoubtedly a prejudiced description of the case and, if published earlier, might have had the effect of deterring witnesses from attending, or if they did attend, from speaking the truth. The court, therefore, was bound to take notice of the case.

Mr. Fleming, in his defence, pointed out that the newspaper in China is comparatively a new institution. It dates back only to the publication of English newspapers in this country. Therefore, its editors cannot be expected to know of the refinements of practice as if they were in a country where the law of the land clearly defines the rights and obligations of its press and the Court should take a lenient view of what had been done in this case. In the absence of statutory definition, he contended, it was difficult for the Chinese editors to decide what was and what was not contempt of court.

Counsel further contended that the article in question contained nothing which would tend to inflame and affect the mind of the Court, because it did not express any opinion as to the merits of the case.

LICHNOWSKY DOCUMENT DEPATED IN REICHSTAG

Memorandum Of Former German
Ambassador To London
Discussed In Secret

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 18.—The Vorwarts states that a secret sitting of the Reichstag, which lasted the whole day, discussed the memorandum written by Count Lichnowsky, mentioned in recent cables.

[This memorandum, by the former German Ambassador to London, admitted that Britain's foreign policy was directed to preventing war.]

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King Of Rumania In Switzerland, Report

Story Of His Departure As Yet
Unconfirmed—Averescu's
Life Threatened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—An unconfirmed report states that the King of Rumania has gone to Switzerland.

A telegram from Sofia states that General Averescu resigned the premiership owing to an attempt to assassinate him.

Four French Deported In New York As Spies

Accused Of Conducting Secret
Correspondence In Code
With Bernstorff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 18.—Two men and two women, supposed to be French, who live in fashionable localities and were amply supplied with funds, have been deported. It is alleged that they carried on a correspondence in code with Count Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States.

Talk On Labor Corps At Union Church

Lieut. Hawkings Lectures To-
night On Experiences With
Chinese Battalions

A program which promises to contain much of interest will be given under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild tonight when Lieutenant W. T. Hawkings will deliver a lecture on his "Experiences with the Chinese Labor Corps." The talk will be illustrated with lantern slides and the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Fund for the Chinese in France. The lecture will be given in the large hall at Union Church. Admission is 1.

GERMANS WARN NEUTRAL SHIPS OF NEW DANGERS

Blame Need For Further Fright-
fulness On Conduct Of
British Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—An official communique issued in Berlin states:

Owing to the conduct of the British naval forces in the barred zone declared round the German Bight by England, we are forced to take measures which will make navigation in this region very dangerous for neutral shipping."

The communique disclaims responsibility in this connection except where the direction of the German Admiralty is followed.

Music Department Will Meet Today

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at 5 p.m. today at the home of Mrs. Rawlinson, 178 North Szechuen Road. Officers of the department are to be elected and there will be a miscellaneous program. The program of Russian music which was to have been given today by the Music Study Section has been postponed on account of the absence from the city of Professor Harry Ore.

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WOULD USE GERMANS TO PROTECT HOSPITAL SHIPS

Parliament Member's Suggestion
Considered But Not To Be
Adopted, Says Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the operations in the Eastern theaters of war came

under the control of the Allied Council at Versailles.

Mr. Roland Hunt, Unionist M.P. for Ludlow, suggested that German officers of superior rank should be placed on all British hospital-ships and also on unarmed merchantmen.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that the subject had been carefully considered by the naval and military authorities, that the action proposed would not be taken and that he could not publicly state the reasons of this decision.

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PIES IN PARIS

It was and lately that some of our soldiers have been having a hard time trying to find pies in Paris, and that when found the said comestibles have proved as precious as they were rare, even to the amount of \$2.40 for a single pie. But it was not always so. The American searching Paris for his pie many years since could find this tasty confection in such inconspicuous but excellent places as the one told of by the unknown author of that remarkable book *My Unknown Chum*. Here is what "Aguecheek" has to say of the old time Paris and its old time pie:

There are, without doubt, many persons who can say in their pilgrimage of life they have truly "found their warmest welcome at an inn." My experience outstrips that, for I have received one of my most cordial greetings in a cafe. The establishment in question is so eminently American that I should feel as if I had neglected a sacred duty if I did not describe it for the benefit of future sojourners in the French capital, who are hereby requested to overhaul their memorandum books and make a note of it. It does not boast the magnificence and luxury of the cafe de Paris, *Very's* the *Trois Freres* *Provencaux*, nor of *Taylor's*; nor does it thrust itself forward into the publicity of the gay boulevards or of the thronged arcades of the *Palais Royal*. It does not appeal to those who love the noise and dust of fashion's highway; for them it has no welcome. But to those who love "the cool, sequestered path of life" it offers a degree of quiet comfort to which the "slaves of passion,

avarice and pride," who view themselves in the mirrors of the *Maison Doree*, are strangers. You turn from the Boulevard des Italiens into the Rue de la Michodiere, which you perambulate until you come to number six, where you will stop and take an observation. Perhaps wonder will predominate over admiration. The front of the establishment does not exceed twelve feet in width and the sign over the door shows that it is a cremerie. The fact is also adumbrated symbolically by a large brass can, which is set over the portal. In one of the windows may be observed a neatly executed placard to this effect:

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PUMPKIN PIE.

"Enter—its vastness overwhelms thee not!" On the contrary, having passed through the little front shop, you stand in a room ten or twelve feet square—just the size of Washington Irving's "empire" in the Red Horse Inn at Stratford. This little room is furnished with two round tables, a sideboard and several chairs, and is decorated with numerous crayon sketches of the knights of the aforesaid round tables. You make the acquaintance of the excellent Mme. Busque, and order your dinner, which is served promptly and with motherly care, which will at first remind you of the time when your bib was carefully tied on and you were lifted to a seat on the family Bible, which had been placed on a chair to bring the juvenile mouth into proper relations with the table.

Nothing can surpass the home feeling that took possession of me when I found myself once more in Mme. Busque's little back room at No. 6 Rue de la Michodiere. How cordial was that estimable lady's welcome! She made herself as busy as a cat with

one chicken, and prepared for me a "tired nature's sweet restorer" in the shape of one of her famous omelets. The old den had not changed in the least. Mme. Busque used to threaten occasionally to paint it, and otherwise improve and embellish it; but we always told her that if she did anything of that kind, or tried to render it less dingy, or snug, or unpretending, we would never eat another of her pumpkin pies.

Not all the mirrors and magnificence of the resorts of fashion can equal the quiet coyness of Mme. Bueque's back room. You meet all kinds of company there. The blouse is at home there, as well as its ambitious cousin, the broadcloth coat. Law and medicine,

literature and art, pleasure and honest toil, meet there upon equal terms. Our own aristocratic Washington never dreamed of such a democracy as his calm portrait looks down upon in that room. Then we have such a delightful neighborhood here. I feel as if the charcoal woman of the next door but one below was some relation to me—at least an aunt; she always has a pleasant word and a smile for the frequenters of No. 6, and then it is so disinterested on her part, for we can none of us need any of her charcoal. I hope that no person who reads this will be misled by it and go to Mme. Busque's cremerie expecting to find there the variety which the broadcloth coat. Law and medicine, restaurants boast for he will be dis-

appointed. But he will find everything there of the best description. My taste in food (as in most other matters) is a very catholic one. I can eat beef with the English, garlic and onions with the French, sauerkraut with the Germans, macaroni with the Italians, pilaf with the Turks, baked beans with the Yankees, hominy with the Southerners and oysters with anybody. But as I feel age setting the better of me day by day I think I grow to be more and more of a pre-Raphaelite in these things. So I crave nothing more luxurious than a good steak or chop, with the appropriate vegetables; and these are to be had in their perfection at Mme. Busque's. My benison upon her!

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Plague Reaches Nanking; 23 Dead Within Two Days

Outbreak In Shanghai Is Almost Certain, Dr. Stanley Believes

The "China Press" says:—

The outbreak of pneumonic plague at Nanking brings the disease within easy striking distance of Shanghai. It is not only possible, but almost a certainty that contact cases will find their way into this city. This is the opinion of local physicians, including Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Commissioner and plague expert.

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WEATHER
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 21, 1918

The Plague

SHANGHAI is confronted with a grave menace, graver than any in years. Pneumonic plague, most dread of all the dread scourges of the Orient, is at our doors. Already at Nanking, and serious, it is only by the mercy of the fates that it can be kept from coming here. What that may mean, unless the situation is met speedily, energetically and efficiently, is not to be contemplated.

It may not be too late to keep it out. It certainly is not too early to take steps to limit its ravages. Action along this line is up to the constituted authorities of the foreign settlements.

A meeting was held yesterday, it is true, by the Municipal Health Committee, French representatives and the heads of the transportation agencies here. But it was a meeting hedged about with too much of the traditional and conventional fear of publicity characteristic of all administration matters in Shanghai. The problem is a public one in the most direct meaning of the word. It must be treated publicly and solved publicly. The importance of the factor of publicity in community health has already been realized in American and European cities; it is even more important in Shanghai. It may not be an exaggeration to say that success or failure in combatting the plague hinges entirely on the intelligent use of publicity in enlisting the co-operation of the public, foreign and Chinese.

So far as our information goes, what has already been done is good enough, but more must be done, and that quickly. If possible, Nanking must be isolated. Traffic of all kinds from there should be stopped. If the prevention of egress from Nanking is impracticable, ingress into Shanghai should be forbidden as far as possible. The railway service should be stopped. Entrance by water routes should be barred. If necessary, Shanghai should be closed to entrance except at one or two points and all other points closely guarded.

Facilities for the making and distribution of masks should be arranged. Quarantine districts should be established in advance. Facilities for isolation of cases and those that have come into contact with them should be prepared in advance. Notification should be made to the public at once of what precautions can be taken. An educational campaign should be started at once in the Chinese newspapers, for on the support of the Chinese population everything depends.

But above all, it must all be done quickly.

International Coal Trade Of World

The proposed reduction in exportation of coal from the United States suggested by Dr. Garfield, will probably not affect the rank of the United States as a coal exporting country. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the United States now holds second rank as a coal exporter. Prior to the war Germany ranked second in the list of coal exporting countries, and the United States third, but with the cutting off of Germany's export trade the United States took second rank as a coal exporter, though far behind Great Britain.

Exports of coal from Great Britain in 1913 were 93 million tons against 40 millions from Germany and 29 millions from the United States, these figures including in all cases the "bunker coal" supplied to vessels engaged in foreign trade; in 1916 Great Britain 62 million tons; U. S. 31 million tons.

Great Britain, Germany and the United States have supplied for many years the bulk of the coal entering international trade. The total amount of coal passing out of the coal producing countries of the world in 1913 was about 200 million tons, of which about 40 millions was "bunker coal," supplied to vessels engaged in international trade for their use on the oceans, while a considerable percentage of that recorded as "exports" went to the world's coaling stations where it is supplied to steamers. The coal burned by steam vessels on the oceans aggregates in normal time about \$260,000,000 a year in value out of a total of nearly \$700,000,000 worth passing out of the coal producing countries of the world.

The principal coal exports of the world in 1913, including that used for bunker purposes, were Great Britain 93 million tons, Germany 40 million tons, United States 29 million tons, Austria-Hungary 9 million tons, Belgium and Canada about 5 1/2 million tons each, Netherlands slightly less than 5 million tons, Japan nearly 4 million tons, British South Africa 2 1/2 million tons and Australia 2 million tons.

World's Coaling Stations
The fact that a comparatively small number of countries outside of Europe and the United States have any considerable coal for exportation has compelled shipping interests to establish many coaling stations in all parts of the world, but especially in the Orient and the tropics off the coast of South America and Southern Africa. The most important of the coaling stations aside from those of Europe are at Algiers, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Moji and Yokohama, Japan; Montevideo and Valparaiso in South America; Durban, South Africa; Sydney and Melbourne (Australia); and Wellington, New Zealand. The United States Government has established since the opening of the Panama Canal one of the most important coaling stations of the world, with large supplies of coal in stock and the most modern facilities for transferring coal to vessels.

Much of this 200 million tons of coal exported by the coal producing countries of the world goes to adjacent territories and a smaller quantity than might be supposed overseas. In the case of Great Britain for instance, which, as already indicated, exported in 1913 over 90 million tons of coal including that for bunker purposes, about 13 millions went to France, 10 millions to Italy, 9 millions to Germany. In fact, about two-thirds of the coal exported from Great Britain in 1913, the latest normal year, went to European countries and the remainder chiefly to the great coaling stations of the world. In the case of the United States also a large proportion of the coal exported goes to adjacent countries. Of the 32 million tons of coal passing out of the United States in the fiscal year 1917, over 17 millions went to Canada, while another 8 millions passed into the bunkers of vessels engaged in foreign trade. This 17 1/2 million tons exported to Canada is the largest in the history of American trade with the country, and is valued at \$58,000,000, about one-fourth of the quantity being anthracite. Italy ranks second in the list of countries to which America exports, the total to Italy in 1916 being nearly 3 million tons. Cuba ranks third, the exports to that island being about 1 1/2 million tons in 1917. Panama about one half million tons, most of which, however, is for the coaling station at that point, Argentina and Brazil about three-fourths of a mil-

lion tons each, and Uruguay 100 thousand tons. The quantity of coal exported from the United States in 1917 was larger in both quantity and value than in any earlier year in the trade, the total quantity being about 32 million tons, including bunker coal, and the total value \$115,000,000.

In 1913, the year, preceding the war, the quantity of coal exported from the United States including that for bunker purposes was 28 million tons valued at \$89,000,000. To South America the total exports of coal in 1917 were nearly 2 million tons against less than a half million in 1913. The value of coal and coke sent out of the United States since the beginning of 1900 exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

U.S. Follows Past War Policy In Present Siberian Situation

Professor William Hyde Price of the political economy department of the Imperial University, Tokio, interviewed by the Asahi gives his views regarding the American attitude in the present Siberian situation.

"At first I could not clearly understand the attitude assumed by the United States in regard to the Siberian situation," said Professor Price, "but careful consideration of the policy pursued by President Wilson as regards the war in the past will convince one of the reasonableness of his attitude."

"It was the United States which showed the most sympathy for the Revolutionary Government in Russia and which was foremost in recognizing the Kerensky Cabinet. It is also the United States which has been showing a most friendly attitude to the Bolsheviks for their principles of freedom and equality. In such circumstances, it is only natural that the United States should desire the healthy growth of democracy in Russia without the intervention of any other country."

"It may be argued that the proposed despatch of Japanese troops is for the purpose of preventing the vast quantity of war supplies accumulated in Siberia from falling into the hands of the enemy."

"In the first place, it is rather doubtful whether the situation in Siberia is so threatening as to justify the taking of immediate action to prevent the depredation of war supplies by the enemy. Secondly, even supposing the situation is so acute as is represented by some, the probable effect the despatch of Japanese troops will have on the Russians must be taken into careful consideration, as otherwise it will give the enemy an excellent opportunity of setting the Russians against Japan and the Allies and driving the Russians into the arms of the Germans. This must be the reason that the United States is carefully studying the situation, and not because of any jealousy or other unworthy motives that she is withholding her consent regarding Japan's action in Siberia."

The Washington Way

One of the dollar-a-year men was in his New York office again for a few hours, tearing around in his old-time, vigorous style. (Many of the biggest men in America have volunteered their war services and are being paid their big, round dollar every year only because the law provides that the government can accept no service without paying for it.) A friend tried to offer this particular dollar-a-year man sympathy on the score that his work at Washington had made it necessary to work twice as hard. The friend wondered that he did not break down.

"I want to make a confession," said the volunteer. "I am putting on weight and enjoying the best health I have had for years. When I come back to New York I fret if the subway delays for a minute, criticize the telephone girl if she cannot get a number instantaneously, and try to eat a regular dinner in twenty minutes at the luncheon club. In Washington I walk to my office, though it takes twenty-five minutes, spend an hour and a half at lunch, visit around, and manage to get quite a lot of work done without expending much nervous energy. I have given up trying to make people in Washington do business my way and have adopted theirs. I guess the other fellows who were called down to the capital to speed up the war are doing the same. After all, it is a pleasant life if you do not crowd it."

What a world of philosophy, all Camouflaged with Sarcasm!

'Peace But by No Fault of Mine'—Hertling's Game

(From The New Republic)

Peace is no nearer, if we are to take Hertling's address at its face value, and as indicative of the position of the ruling forces of Germany. It does not express the views of the extreme pan-Germans, and they announce themselves much dissatisfied with it. Neither does it express the views of the socialists and liberals who had hoped that a way might be opened for an honorable peace. If there is any class in Germany that will accept Hertling's pronouncements without reservations it is the conservative landed gentry, the Junkers proper.

Once more we are forced to listen to the myth of a Germany encircled by aggressive enemies, of the purely defensive nature of the Dual Alliance. If we had the full text of the address, we should doubtless find in it also the myth of Belgium's secret alliance with England and France, the bloody designs of the lamb against the wolf. Germany's hands are declared clean, and until the Allies recognise this, Hertling intimates there can be no talk of peace. Germany's military position is stronger than ever, and "throughout the army, in the officers and the men, lives unbroken the joy of battle."

Germany will not give up Alsace-Lorraine. She will not renounce annexations at the expense of Russia, annexations that would inevitably increase the power of the Junker as against that of the industrial classes of modern Germany. Belgian and French territory occupied by the German armies are to be held as pawns to be given up only in exchange for suitable concessions. As to the American demands, as expressed in President Wilson's statement of war aims, we are given to understand that Germany proposes to settle her eastern boundary questions with Russia and her western boundary questions with France. These questions, in Hertling's view, do not concern us. Whether Poland is to be independent or not is a matter for Germany and Austria-Hungary, which "liberated" her from Russia, to determine. As to "freedom of the seas," Hertling agrees with President Wilson's proposal, after striking out the essential clause relating to the closing of the seas "by international action for the enforcement of international covenants," and after adding the preposterous suggestion that British naval bases, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falkland Islands be removed. Peace upon such terms would be a victorious peace, as the Junkers conceive it, though not the successful peace, assuring world dominion, of the more ambitious pan-Germans. The difference is immaterial except in theory. Hertling knows very well that the Allies will accept no peace that leaves Germany in the position of victor.

Czernin's Evidence
Is then Hertling's address to be taken as a mere reiteration of Germany's declaration of war against the world? Before we accept such a conclusion, let us consider for a moment the simultaneous declaration of Count Czernin, who speaks as authoritatively for the Dual Monarchy as Hertling speaks for Germany. Both statesmen cover the same ground. It is assumed by well informed writers in the German press that Hertling and Czernin were in close communication with each other; that each knew and approved the other's utterance. This is an assumption one is forced to make, in default of proof that Austria-Hungary has acquired a degree of independence of action such as she has never manifested since the war began. There must, then, be something like an agreement, at bottom, between the views of Hertling and Czernin.

But Czernin appears as pacific as Hertling appears bellicose. He declares that Austria-Hungary does not demand one kreutzer or indemnity or one foot of soil from Russia. The Polish question ought not to delay peace for a single day. Differences between Russia and Germany respecting the disposition of Courland, Lithuania and the Polish provinces are not serious enough to "justify a rupture of negotiations, but negotiations of this character can not be finished in one night." He regards President Wilson's proposals as "an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hun-

garian point of view." And most striking of all is his statement that "it is obvious to me that an exchange of views between America and Austria-Hungary might form the starting point for a conciliatory discussion among all the states which have not yet entered into peace negotiations." Finally, we may note that Czernin has since stated explicitly that his address was designed to reach the attention of President Wilson, and that a copy of it was in the President's hands before it was delivered. As a fact, that copy seems to have been delayed in transmission, but that is a point that is irrelevant. And so, while Hertling was parading his irreconcilability, his attorney Czernin was actually opening negotiations on the basis of President Wilson's statement of Allied aims, and intimating that if Wilson could interest our Allies in the negotiations, Czernin could interest Germany.

Hertling's Game

Czernin addressed himself to Wilson, and through Wilson to the Allied world. To whom, then, did Hertling address himself? Why, to the German Junkers and militarists who are demanding just once more to stake a million lives on victory, in the coming offensive to which all the rest of Germany looks forward with horror. Hertling must know that the offensive will fail to attain its object. He must know that only peace can avert a struggle on the western front more destructive of German life than any that has yet been experienced. He may boast that the German armies are stronger than ever, but he must know that the Allied armies are bound to gain strength in greater proportions. Yet it is politically impossible for him to make overtures for peace directly. The Junkers and pan-Germans are too strong for him.

It is possible, however, to make overtures through Austria. Hertling is not responsible for Austria's internal situation, nor for the growth in the Dual Monarchy of a peace movement to which the government may be forced to yield. Suppose that Austria-Hungary could obtain terms sufficiently satisfactory to make her unwilling to continue at war. Bulgaria and Turkey would fall away, and Germany could not keep up the fight alone. She would be forced to make peace, however resolute the war spirit of her government. Is not this what Hertling is playing for? Peace, but by no fault of the German government.

Dangerous Work
If this is Hertling's game, it is a dangerous one. The process of negotiation suggested by Czernin is slow; and the winter is drawing to a close. With spring will come an offensive; if the Germans do not strike, the Allies will. And once the armies are locked in battle, it is not likely that there will be a truce till snow flies again. Let us recall that from the beginning of the war the Germans have had to abate their expectations, year by year. At first they expected a crushing victory by Christmas. A year later they offered peace in the role of magnanimous victors, refraining from dealing the final blow. Another year, and they still protested themselves victors, but there was a note of doubt in their protestations, however brave. Now they talk loudly of their next offensive and resort to peace overtures by devious routes. What will be the position of the German government after another twelve months' record of costly offensive shattered against the Allied front, and with America finally ready to apply her whole military power?

Oriental Stagecraft

The part which gesture plays in Oriental drama is set forth in a recent Hindu volume, which says that there is a fitting gesture to represent every emotion. The gesture in fact is described as deaf-and-dumb alphabet of the soul. There are nine movements of the head, corresponding to nine emotions, mentioned by one authority, twenty-four by another; twenty-eight movements of the single hand, and twenty-four or twenty-six of the double hands, etc.; also "hands" denoting animals, trees, oceans, and other things. For example, a certain position of the hands denotes a certain emperor, caste, or planet. The translator says rather naively that only a cultivated audience can appreciate Indian "actor's art."

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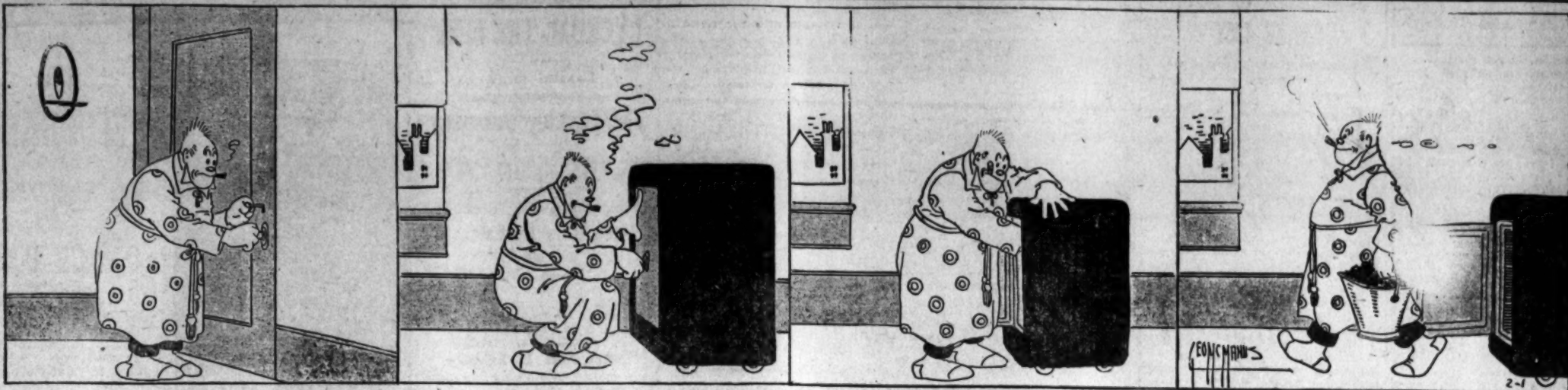
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Manicure Lady :- By William F. Kirk

"This is the first time I froze my cheek since I was a chicken going to school," said the Manicure Lady. "I guess this is really one of them old fashioned Winters that we used to read about, George. I had a good notion not to come down to business this morning, but then again I remembered that it is yet early in the new year and a bad time to start my old, lazy habits, so here I am, full of pep and frost-bitten to a fare you well!"

"Your jaw didn't freeze none, I notice," said the Head Barber. "If you noticed more important things, George, you wouldn't be here in this shop now!" declared the Manicure Lady. "You would be out along the battle front, where heroes are hiking up and down them trenches—that's where you would be! I didn't intend to start the day with a lot of them sarcastic remarks,

George, but you kind of drive me to it. A girl's got a swell chance to be kind and gentle in this shop!"

"You don't need to be kind and gentle on my account," said the Head Barber. "If you will only try to be efficient. That's the latest dope all along the line, kid—efficiency. I seen in a magazine where all we had to do to win this war was for every man and every woman to do their work right up to the handle and keep smiling. It didn't say nothing whatever about gabbing, though, which is how things ought to be. Less talk and more work, says I."

"I could get along grand if you didn't talk at all," said the Manicure Lady. "I hope you don't think, George, that I talk to you because I'm dying to talk to you. I only had a notion that maybe it brightened you up a little to hear what a refined lady had to say once in awhile. Believe me, I can keep still if that's the way you want things. I won't say another word to you all afternoon. I know when my company is welcome and when it ain't, and if you think talking to you is any grand treat for me, George, get it out of your head."

"I'm satisfied that way," said the Head Barber. "I'll take your word for it, kid. After this you and me will only talk when we gotta. That suits me right down to the ground."

"There couldn't be no better arrangement for me, either," said the Manicure Lady. "Silence is golden, like it says in the works of them great authors. Or, as Mister Bryan used to say, silence is golden and talk is free silver. Lots of times, George, I have made up my mind not to say another word to you all day, and then I would look at you, and you always seemed to look kind of lonesome and sad, and then I would forget all about being still and start rattling away again. But I got my cue all right now, George, believe me! After this you won't hear a word out of me when it ain't necessary, and I guess it won't be necessary very often."

"Many a time when I felt more like keeping still I would say something just to make your day seem a little happier, maybe, or a little less lonesome, though goodness knows I ain't much of a talker as a rule, being more fond of thinking than gabbing, as all my friends know that know me at all."

"Sister Mayme was saying only the other night that I was one of the quietest girls she ever seen, which shows you that all my talk to you has been kind of put on just to make you forget your troubles. But never again, George! I don't need to have no brick house fall on me. I can take a hint, goodness

knows, and after this I'll be one Silent Sadie around this here emporium. You just remember what I told you, George, and don't be surprised if you think I've turned into a deaf mute."

"You couldn't be no deaf mute," declared the Head Barber. "If you couldn't talk you would explode. Go

ahead, laid! Don't let me spoil your last days around this old hangout. I guess the way it looks now in the barber business we won't be here long to spiel. Talk out your string, kid. Don't let me be no killjoy for you in these last days around the old homestead."

Metallurgists Of Ancient Days

By Garrett P. Service

In the succession of prehistoric and primitive times the "bronze age" precedes the "iron age." This fact is sometimes mentioned with surprise by persons not familiar with metallurgy because they suppose that a simple metal like iron would naturally come into use before a compound metal or alloy, such as bronze. No doubt this would have been the case, and the iron age would have preceded the bronze age, but for the fact that it is difficult to obtain iron from its ores, a greater degree of heat being required for its smelting than the earliest metal workers could command in their rude furnaces built in the ground and heated with wood.

On the other hand copper and tin, the two metals by whose combination bronze is produced, can be smelted with comparative ease. That iron would not have been so late in coming into use if it could have been readily obtained is shown by the eagerness with which primitive races have utilized native masses of nearly pure iron, like the huge meteorites found in Greenland (now to be seen in the Museum of Natural History), for making knives and other implements.

The object of combining a certain percentage of tin with copper, thus making the alloy called bronze, was to obtain a metal harder than either of its two components, and so capable of being ground to a cutting edge. What primitive men especially wanted were sharp tools and weapons. As the arts progressed an additional reason for the preference of bronze is found in its superior beauty and the variety of shades of color that may be imparted to it by varying the percentage of the alloy, and in other ways.

The bronze age prevailed in many parts of the world and among many races and nations, but it was by no means synchronous everywhere. Among other places where bronze was used before iron were Bolivia and Peru, in the days of the Incas. It has long been a disputed question whether these people dwelling along

the Andes invented bronze or merely obtained it by accident from copper ores that happened, as occasionally occurs, to be mingled with a little tin.

This problem seems at last to have been solved by analyses of prehistoric bronze and copper objects found in Peru and Bolivia, and possessed by the American Museum of Natural History and the Peabody Museum. Mr. Charles W. Mead, writing in the Museum Journal, shows how the conclusion that the Peruvians purposely mingled tin with copper, and did not stumble on the discovery, accords with the historic evidence furnished by chronicles of the Spanish conquest under Pizarro.

It appears that as much as 13 per cent of tin was sometimes mingled with the copper, and the ancient Peruvians are credited with having possessed considerable metallurgical skill. In the ruins of the remarkable mountain town of Machu Picchu, believed to have been built 2,000 years ago, then "lost" until its discovery a few years ago by Dr. Hiram Bingham, a large piece of pure tin was found, which had first been beaten out in a thick, flat sheet and then rolled up "like a sandwich."

From this mass of tin it is believed the metallurgists of Machu Picchu cut off pieces, as wanted, to smelt with copper in preparing bronze. Many bronze objects were found in the ruins, possessing varying amounts of tin—from 5 to 9 per cent—and showing artistic skill and taste in their fabrication. In accidental mixtures of tin with copper the amount of tin averages about two per cent and there is often a slight intermixture of other metals.

Strictly speaking, Mr. Mead says the term "copper" should be applied to all implements which contain 96 per cent or more of this metal, the remaining 4 per cent being a mixture of two or more other metals. Assays of the Bolivian copper ores show that they did not contain tin, so that "accidental bronze" could not have been produced from them; while, on the other hand, the Bolivian ruins are particularly rich in bronze objects.

These facts add greatly to the interest of the ancient civilization that gathered along the mighty mountain backbone of South America, and emphasize the assertion of Dr. Bingham, the discoverer of Machu Picchu, that "there is no part of the world which offers to the scientific explorer a more attractive field than the highlands of Peru and Bolivia."

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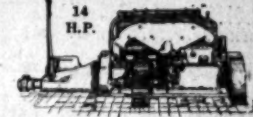
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 20, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1071=Fin. 93.24
@ 72.9=Mex. \$127.90
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Fin. 72.65
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shanghai Gold Mars: 975 touch Fin. 272
Bar Silver 268
Copper Cash per tael 1812
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Fin. 4.57
exch. @ 72.9=Mex. \$6.27
Peking Bar
Native Interest02

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 431d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
1 m-s. %
3 m-s. %
6 m-s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 37.35
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68
Consols f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 4/4d
India Demand 4/4d
India nominal T.T. 304
Paris T.T. 598
Paris Demand 599
New York T.T. 1041
New York Demand 1041
Hongkong T.T. 701
Japan T.T. 493
Batavia T.T. 2291

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/6d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/6d.
London 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/7d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.
Paris 4 m/s. 626
New York 4 m/s. 1081

Customs House Exchange Rates for March
Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/25 \$1
" 1 @ 57 1/2 = France 6.47
" 1 @ 100 = Gold 1.00
" 1 @ 100 = Yen 2.17
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.99
" 1 @ — = Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Telephones Tls. 78.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 95.00
Kunyk Cotton Tls. 15.85
Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.50
Padang Tls. 12.25
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 175.00
Unofficial
Yangtze Insurance \$220.00
R.M.C. 4% deb. 1903 @ Tls. 94.00
Taiping Tls. 1.00
New Engineering Tls. 14.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 95.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.50
Yangtze Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.90

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
New Engineering Works
@ Tls. 15.00 cash
Unofficial
Kiebangs @ Tls. 0.72 cash

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$575 H.
Chartered	571
Russo-Asiatic	H. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 H.
North China	Tls. 120 H.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 H.
Yangtze	Tls. 215 H.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 335 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	117a. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 21 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27a. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Raub	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 95 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihsaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 174 B.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International	Tls. 100 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 63 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 76 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 138 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.85 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 8.85 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 80 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holt	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroowok Java	Tls. 16 S.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2
Pernata	Tls. 2 1/2
Repah	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Samagaga	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Durian	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.67 1/2 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tai Ping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16 B.
Ulobi	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 7 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	82
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 60 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

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Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4 d. Small supplies, China buying in America.
Previous quotation, London, March 16:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43d. steady.

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Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending March 21:—
China Cotton.—Our market continued firm during the past week and though prices remain unchanged a great deal of nervousness has been caused by mills and speculative purchases. Arrivals on the other hand have been very small, amounting to about four or five hundred bales a day and quality having fallen off considerably. The moisture problem is again to the fore, some of the lots being tested as high as 19.51%, resulting in many lots being rejected by buyers who are members of The Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association, which goes to prove that the noxious practice has seen no abate.

ment and if anything is as bad as ever, and we again invite the attention of the authorities concerned in the matter. Shipments to Japan and abroad have been in the neighborhood of 15,000 piculs and the total shipment up to date is about 100,000 piculs more than the same date last year. Indian market is reported firm and Broach is quoted at Rs. 725 per candy. Tone of the market, firm.
Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Sakellaridis 30.74d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.82d.
Price of Good-Americans 24.16d.
Price of Good-Americans 24.08d.
Tone of market, firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American May 31.87d.
Market firm.
Indian Market:—
Broach Rs. 725 per Candy.
Market firm.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th

The great French War Drama

"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE"

5 Parts featuring 5 Parts
M. RAPHAEL DUFLOS MME. JANE HADING
These two artistes, assisted by the great Pathe band of artistes, will give you a stirring and heart-thrilling story of the great love that lies in the heart of every French man for his country.
A film worth seeing.

THE BAIRN'S FATHER CARTOONS

Those wonderful pictures by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, sketched before your eyes. "The man who made the army laugh"

ANNALS OF THE WAR

Glimpses of our gallant fighting men.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

MATINEE, Saturday, 4 p.m.

"JUDEX"

Our Mystery Serial

Chapter 7—"THE SECRET OF THE COUNTESS"

Chapter 8—"THE UNDERGROUNDS OF THE CHATEAU ROUGE"

MATINEE, Sunday, 3 p.m.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

Episode 9—"THE WARNING ON THE WIRE"

Episode 10—"THE HOLD-UP"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

By Special Request

Sunday afternoon at 3.15

Second Historical Concert

BY

MIROVITCH-PIASTRO

PROGRAMME

Mozart:—Sonata for Piano and Violin, No. 10

Haydn:—Sonata for Piano

Beethoven:—Concerto D. Major for Violin

Beethoven:—Sonata Appassionata for Piano

Booking at Moutrie's:

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

NOTICE

This concert will be the only one given in the afternoon, the remaining six concerts will be given at 9.15 p.m. on the dates as already announced.

Direction: A. Strok.

NOTICE

The MANAGEMENT of
The International Cabaret
and

DANCE HALL

1 Jukong Road

have secured the services

of

MR. LOUIS T. SLICKER

POPULAR

"Entertainer and Comedian"

Tonight

Tonight

19th of March, 1918

17158

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North

Szechuen Roads

(N.B. Please do not confound our
respectable Theater with any DANCING
HALLS now sprung up in the
same street.)

TONIGHT

THE VOICE ON THE WIRE

Showing Episodes 7 and 8 entitled

"THE MARKED ROOM"

"HIGH FINANCE"

Sheer Mystery—Tense Thrills—

Charming Romance

"ZIP THE DODGER"

"A CHANGE OF LUCK"

Screaming Keystone Comedies

On Friday, 22nd March

Special GOLD ROOSTER

Play in 5 Acts.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

The Frawley Company

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

Tonight 21st & Fri. 22nd

"Seven Keys To Baldpate"

A Mystery Farce

By George M. Cohan

Matinee Sat. March 23rd

at 3 p.m.

"Seven Keys To Baldpate"

Farewell Performance

Sat. March 23rd

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30
p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House
Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, 25th MARCH

Farewell Performance

OF THE

COLLIER GIRLS

In a first class program

Shanghai's Favorites

Messrs. Dearn, Smith


M. D. Silas and Sanborn

Booking at Moutrie's

\$2.00 and \$1.00

17191

THE
ELDORADO
High - Class Vaudeville
and
DANCE-HALL
Latest Music
and
Up-to-date Artistes
3 Jukong Road



JACK ROBERTSON

THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
PRESENTS
On March 21st
THE PARAMOUNT SPECIAL
FEATURE
"AN AMERICAN
BEAUTY"
IN FIVE PARTS
Commencing Sunday, 24th
"The Fall of the
Romanoffs"

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
ON
March 21st
THREE NEW
EPISODES OF THE
"STRANGE CASE
OF
MARY PAGE"

WITH THE EYES OF THE WORLD

CENTERED UPON RUSSIA'S STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

"THE FALL of the ROMANOFFS"

Stands as Possessing the Widest Appeal of any
Screen-Drama Ever Made



DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT ON SAT. MARCH 23rd

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRICES \$1.50 and \$1.00

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
21 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Outherson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bhojpur, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Fuzhou, Hankow, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on all the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fuzhou, Manila, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hoid, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000 Roubles
Reserve Fund 26,960,000 Kopecks

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000 Kopecks
Reserve Fund 1,750,000 Kopecks

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Niokolowak, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

11 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund H\$240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H\$40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Nanchang, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Amoy, Fuzhou, Harbin, Heuchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wuseh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Bank of Communications

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernoite.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Rangoon, Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Changchun, Lyons, Shanghai, Dairen, Manila, Seattle, Hankow, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honolulu, New York, Tokyo, Kailuen, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars, and Roubles, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00
Reserve 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) 1,580,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, and may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about 1966,288)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjebing-Ting, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 542,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Kofu, Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Seochuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Men-of-War in Port

Section Date From Name Flag and Rating Tons Guns Men Commanders

BVIII 1 Cruise Chiyoda Jap. g-b.

MMB 1 Apr. D de Lagree Fr. g-b.

CNWP Oct. 26 Curise Nightingale Br. g-b. 85

F40EI Curise Villalobos Am. g-b.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Tukwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Passengers Departed

Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Miss Hughes Hallett and Miss Lina Nilson, from Klukiang, Mr. W. W. Ritchie.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan: Mr. Y. Okuno, Mr. I. Miyawaki, Mr. K. Oshima, Mr. C. Tanigaki, Mr. A. Cobb, Mr. K. Nakazawa, Mr. N. Sekiguchi, Mr. F. Oda, and L. C. Pisano.

Sicawei Weather Report

19.—Snow at Vladivostok squally weather in the North. The northern depressions have moved away towards Korea and the sea of Japan; they are followed with rapid barometric rise and heavy squally gradually reaching the whole coast.

20.—Overcast weather. Barometer above the average. NNE winds.

Wednesday, March 20, 1918

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 25		Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
26		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
28		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
31	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 21	5.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuso maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	8.00	Nagasaki	Ponsa	Hos.	N. Y. K.
30		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 2		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyomaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
London etc.	Kita o maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 21	4.00	Ningpo	Tai-shun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21		D. L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	Br.	B. & S.
23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24		Hongkong direct	Kwanlee	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25		Hongkong & Canton	Tseng maru	Jap.	Alexander
26		Hongkong & Canton	Fennia	Br.	B. & S.
27		Hongkong & Canton	Fennia	Br.	B. & S.
28		Hongkong & Canton	Satori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29		Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
30		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 2		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 21	9.00	Tientsin	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21		Tientsin	Proton	Bus.	K. M. A.
22		A. M. Newchwang via Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23		Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
24		W. H. H. via Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenzhing	Br.	B. & S.
25		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
26		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
27		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
28		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
29		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
30		Tientsin	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 7		Tientsin, Tientsin & Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 21		M. N. Hankow etc.	Tales maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21		M. N. do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21		M. N. do	Kianyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21		M. N. do	Tseng	Br.	B. & S.
21		M. N. do	Solyan maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21		M. N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
21		M. N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21		M. N. do	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.
21		M. N. do	Obnongk	Br.	B. & S.
21		M. N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
21		M. N. do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Notes
Mar 20	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	3888 Br. B. & S.	CNCW	
20	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	3151 Chi. N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
20	Tientsin	Hakushin maru	573 Jap. S. M. R.	WW	
20	Japan	Chikuso maru	1446 Jap. N. Y. K.	NYKW	
20	Hankow	Kutwo	1924 Br. J. M. & Co.	SW	
20	Hankow	Tales maru	1126 Jap. N. Y. K.	LPDW	
20	Japan	Yei maru	1099 Jap. K. M. I.		
20	Japan	Nichiren maru	1188 Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Mar 20	Wuhu	Wenchow	590 Br. B. & S.	
20	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968 Jap. N. Y. K.	
20	do	Nankin	1719 Br. B. & S.	
20	do	Kiankwan	2085 Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
20	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	3888 Br. B. & S.	
20	Ningpo	Hsin Fokins	3151 Chi. N. S. N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibr, will leave on Thursday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talo Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain J. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Sulyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckow, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatum, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. N. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luanyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Bangater, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Methrell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on April 26, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, March 21. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 318.

CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwellin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Wednesday, March 27, daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on April 4, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on April 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain March 25, will be despatched on March 25, through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatum, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 29th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA ... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA ... Apr. 6
S.S. VENEZUELA ... Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR ... May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA ... Apr. 8
S.S. COLUSA ... June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Apr. 6, Apr. 7

For Poochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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JAPAN

Via an

"Empress" Steamer

for the Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINTO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong March 23, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Launch, dry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern time improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dance, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

IYO MARU 12,500
KIATANO MARU 16,000

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 21
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. E. Tosowa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, April 6
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Yui, March 23
CHIKUZEN MARU 5,000 Capt. H. Nojiri, March 26
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 30
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, April 2

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, April 4
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, March 28

FOR JAPAN
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Yamazaki, April 2

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE
KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, March 25

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 19,000 March 26
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 April 22
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19
NIKKO MARU 10,000 April 17
AKI MARU 12,500 May 22

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice									
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line				
Mail	Mail	Local	Miles		Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	
101	3	1	0		101	3	1	0	
208	8	300	0		208	8	300	0	
234	11	385	84		234	11	385	84	
236	11	640			236	11	640		
000	11	640			000	11	640		
1910	520	2310	524		1910	520	2310	524	
Tientsin-Pukow Line					Shanghai-Nanking Line				
Local	Mail	Local	Miles		Local	Mail	Local	Miles	
5	3	1	0		5	3	1	0	
715	1130	—	0		715	1130	—	0	
725	1140	—	2.71		725	1140	—	2.71	
745	1200	—	78		745	1200	—	78	
1115	1500	—	148		1115	1500	—	148	
1437	1744	—	220		1437	1744	—	220	
1851	2001	—	286		1851	2001	—	286	
7	2	—	318		7	2	—	318	
1315	08	—	377		1315	08	—	377	
1556	316	—	420		1556	316	—	420	
1816	420	—	523		1816	420	—	523	
9	2	—	600		9	2	—	600	
630	457	—	681		630	457	—	681	
1116	833	—	—		1116	833	—	—	
1206	840	—	—		1206	840	—	—	
1657	1132	—	—		1657	1132	—	—	
1848	1340	—	—		1848	1340	—	—	
Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line					Linchow-Tsichow Branch Line				
090	1350	2130	0		090	1350	2130	0	
1000	1450	2230	0		1000	1450	2230	0	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Bank Of Chosen Report

The semi-annual report of the Bank of Chosen, as presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders, contains some interesting information on trade conditions in Manchuria and Korea.

On Korea the report says: "Coming, as it did, after an unusually prosperous half-year, the chief feature of the one under review may be summarized as one of unbroken continuance of that prosperity. A closer observation, however, discloses frequent ups and downs to which it was unavoidably subjected."

"During the summer, in which fell the greater part of the first half of the period under review, the usual slackness in business prevailed, the more so, as the export of rice for military use to Russia, thereby stimulating the export trade of the Peninsula in no small degree, was brought to a standstill in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Russian Government on exchange operations, and this, as it happened at the time when the quotations for rice in Japan ruled low, dealt rather a serious blow to the cereal market generally. Imports also suffered from the sudden collapse in the price of cotton yarns and fabrics, which had been constantly rising up to this time, in consequence, among other contributory causes, of the Price Regulating Laws then published."

"Though the first half of the period was thus frequently visited by events not altogether wholesome, the latter half of it was one of unbroken prosperity. In the first place, just at the time when Korean rice began to appear on the market, a great storm visited Japan, inflicting considerable damage to crops there, and this was accompanied by an extraordinary rise in the price of rice. Then the stoppage of incoming Indian cotton, and the abnormal prices ruling for American cotton, caused the quotations for Korean cotton to rise to an unprecedented level, and resulted in a large export of it, as the crop for the year happened to be abundant. In North Chosen, there was a large export of haricot-beans, stimulated by the high price abroad, and this, coupled with a large catch of herrings in the early winter, caused business conditions there to be unusually active."

"Furthermore, the plans for various new undertakings, already under consideration during the previous half-year, were pursued with increasing vigor during the one under review, resulting in the establishment of numerous new companies. Mining interests had also a favorable half-year, and the export of mineral products continued large. Besides, the quotations for staples, such as beans, cocoons, and ox-hides, one and all ruled high, and transactions in them were accordingly extremely active."

"Meanwhile, the construction of harbors, railroads, and various important buildings was vigorously pushed on, and it was during this period that the Chosen-Hollong Railway was completed, all contributing to the general prosperity. However, complaints against the congestion in goods in consequence of the shortage in bottoms and railway accommodation were still heard, and the embargo placed on the import of food stuffs by the American Government hindered to a certain extent the smooth working of commercial operations, but these drawbacks were far from effecting any change in the general situation."

"It is true that, toward the close of the half-year, the movements of rice and other cereals were not as brisk as they usually are at this time of the year, but this was owing to the general well-being of the agricultural classes, who, having money enough on hand, were not in a hurry to dispose of their stocks. In short, the economic conditions in Chosen, during the half-year under review were exceedingly active and prosperous, due to the progress made in recent years in its industry, communication, and transportation, as well as to the existing state of the world."

"Turning to the trade with Japan and other countries, imports and exports together totaled Yen 104,017,276, showing an increase over the figures for the corresponding half of the previous year of Yen 30,169,543. This expansion in the value of trade was due in large measure to the high price of merchandise both imported and exported, but at the same time may be regarded as a reflection of the favorable conditions prevailing in the financial world. The exports amounted to Yen 58,039,603, showing an excess of imports over exports of Yen 10,061,950. On the other hand, however, there was an export excess of Yen 4,821,063 of gold and silver bullion, so the net excess of imports over exports during the half-year was but Yen 5,240,867."

"The economic conditions of Chosen being such as described above, the Money Market there was kept busy throughout the period and throughout the Peninsula, evidence of which may be seen in the unprecedented high record of note-issue which is given elsewhere."

Conditions in Manchuria are discussed as follows:

"The half-year was extremely eventful for Manchuria. Beginning with the reactionary movement in favor of the dethroned Manchu Dynasty in China, which broke out in July, a series of events, such as the trouble in the Dairen Exchange for Manchurian Staples, prohibition of foreign exchange operation by the Russian Government and the subsequent enforcement of its policy to stop practically all its foreign trade, depreciation in the Russian paper-money, violent ups and downs

in the price of silver, American restrictions on imports of food stuffs, poor crops of beans in South Manchuria, the Kirin troubles, insufficient tonnage and railway accommodation, abrupt fall in the price of cotton yarns and fabrics, all combined and acting one upon another, involved the Manchurian Money Market in a financial predicament more or less severe. Indeed, these events resulted in a procrastination in dealings in staple products, in the stoppage of trade with Russia, and in an inactive import trade, but their influence on the general situation, which was as a whole prosperous, was rather slight. Exports of bean cakes to Japan and of bean oil to America continued very brisk, and the purchase of kaolins and maize by the flood-stricken districts in Middle and North China also amounted to considerable figures. The continued good price quoted for the Manchurian staple contributed much to the well-being of the natives, and resulted in good sales of imported articles."

"Meanwhile, the management of both the Chosen and Manchuria Railways was placed under the sole control of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the business of the Oriental Development Company was extended to Manchuria, and last, but not least, the gold currency there was unified by the Bank of Chosen Notes. On the other hand, the establishment of industrial companies, continuing from the previous half-year, followed one after another, as was the case in Chosen, as a result of which construction works on an unprecedented scale were seen in

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Rate-payers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

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Tel. West 522.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	—	—	—	—
Jessfield	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	—	—	—	—
Swansea	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	—	—	—	—
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	—	—	—	—
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.55	15.00	16.00	17.55	—	—
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	—	—
Swansea	8.59	10.45	12.02	16.07	17.42	—	—	—	—
Jessfield	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	—	—	—	—
Kashan	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	18.20	—	—	—
Yehai	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	17.58	—	—	—	—
Changsu	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	—	—	—	—
Zahkou	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	—	—	—	—

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Konzenchiao	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	—	—	—
Kenshangmun	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	—	—	—
Hangchow	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	—	—	—
Zahkou	—	9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—	—	—	—

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Zahkou	7.30	10.10	12.25	14.55	17.50	19.15	—	—	—
Hangchow	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	—	—	—
Konzenchiao	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	—	—	—

active progress in every important place. These factors combined to enliven business in general, and the demand for money was active throughout the period. In short, Manchuria continued to prosper and to make steady development in the various branches of industry."

The profits of the Bank, after deducting expenses, providing for interest on deposits, rebate on bills, and for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to Yen 899,222.20, to which has to be added the balance from the previous half-year, Yen 237,978.04, making a total of Yen 1,137,200.24.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenning-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Office of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

	Yen	per cent per annum on new shares
Dividend at 6 per cent per annum on old shares	300,000.00	23,794.52
Dividend at 6 per cent per annum on new shares	119,382.56	20,000.00
Additional Dividend at 2 per cent per annum on old shares	100,000.00	65,000.00
Additional Dividend at 2	—	293,022.16
		1,137,200.24

per cent per annum on new shares 23,794.52
Reserve Fund to provide for losses 200,000.00
Reserve Fund to equalize dividend 20,000.00
Bonus and allowance 65,000.00
Balance carried forward to next half-year 293,022.16
1,137,200.24

THE CARLTON CAFE

begs to announce that the

DUO ALFIERIS

The world famous Italian Mandolin and Guitar Artists

will play at

TEA DANSANTS

on

WEDNESDAYS


THURSDAYS

FRIDAYS

SATURDAYS

from 5-7 in the evening and during dinner from 8-10

17200



Arthur & Bond & "V" Modes
20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night Express	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express										
SHANGHAI										PEKING																			
NORTH										TIENTSIN																			
ROOCHOW	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00			TIENTSIN																			
WUSU	8.41	10.25	10.55	14.55	18.15	19.30	1.08			CENTRAL																			
CHANGCHOW	9.51	11.22	12.15	15.08	18.48		21.25			TSINANFU																			
YANGTUNG	10.58	12.05	13.01	16.15	17.41					PUKOW																			
CHINKIANG	6.30	6.32	6.35	14.55	17.17	19.22				NANKING																			
NANKING	11.19	11.16	16.30	19.20	19.50					CHINKIANG																			
PUKOW	5.15-30									YANGTUNG																			
TSINANFU										CHANGCHOW																			
TIENTSIN										WUSU																			
CENTRAL										ROOCHOW																			
PEKING										SHANGHAI																			

R. Restaurant Cars.										* Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.										S. Sleeping Cars.																			
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)																				Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down																			
WOOSUNG	6.50	8.30	10.30	13.15	15.40	18.30	19.30	21.12		SHANGHAI	6.10	7.50	10.05	12.25	14.05	15.30	17.30	19.30	21.30																				
PORTS	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.45	16.47	19.37	21.12		NORTH	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.56	14.31	15.41	17.41	19.41	21.41																					
KIANGSWAN	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	16.55	19.45	21.20		WOOSUNG	6.45	8.05	10.30	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.05	22.05																					
SHANGHAI									PORTS																														

